FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PERIODICAL DIVISION
MAR 14 1917

Suffragists Circling the White House Inauguration Day

National Woman's Party

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, LAFAYETTE SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C., *Tel. Main* 5437

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS:

Delaware, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

District of Columbia, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., *Tel Main* 5437

Illinois, 1004 Stevens Building, Chicago, *Tel. Randolph* 1094

Indiana, The Arcade, West Washington Street, Indianapolis

Maryland, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

Massachusetts, 401 Phillips Building, 120 Tremont Street, Boston, *Tel. Fort Hill* 2825

Minnesota, 206 Studio Building, corner Market and Fourth Street, St. Paul

New Jersey, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark.

New York 13 East 41st Street, New York, *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444
50 East 42d Street, N. Y. City (City Committee)

Ohio, Rector Building, State and Sixth Streets, Columbus.

Pennsylvania, 213 Hale Building, Philadelphia, *Tel Filbert* 5652

Colors—Purple, White and Gold

OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, will support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

Executive Committee of the National Woman's Party

Miss Alice Paul, N. J., *Chairman*
Miss Anne Martin, Nev., *Vice-chairman*
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.
Miss Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, N. J.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.

***Treasurer*, Miss Gertrude L. Crocker, Ill.**
***Secretary*, Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev.**

National Departments

Legislative
Miss Anne Martin, Nev.

Literature
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md.

Lobby
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

Membership
Miss Mildred Gilbert, Cal.

National Headquarters, Committee of 200 Maintenance of
Mrs. William Kent, Cal.

Organization
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.

Pageant
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.

Press
Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.

Research
Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Conn.

Field Secretaries

Eastern States, Miss Elsie Hill

Southern States, Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson

Western States, Miss Margaret Whittemore

Executive Secretaries

National Headquarters, Miss Virginia Arnold

New York Headquarters, Mrs. Mary Spencer Blackford

Pennsylvania Headquarters, Miss Caroline Katzenstein

National Organizers

Miss Beulah Amidon
Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Iris Calderhead
Miss Sarah Grant
Miss Alice Henkle
Miss Hazel Hunkins
Miss Margery Gibson Ross

District Chairmen

***Middle Atlantic States*—Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.** ***North Middle Western States*—Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Minn.** ***Inland Suffrage States*—Mrs. E. M. Garnett, Utah.**

National Committee of State Chairmen

Arizona
Mrs. H. M. Clagett, Nogales

Arkansas
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett, Hotel Rex, Zellville, Marion Co.

California
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, 1271 37th Avenue, San Francisco

Colorado
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler, 1225 Wood Avenue, Colorado Springs

Connecticut
Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 456 Washington Street, Hartford

Delaware
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

District of Columbia
Mrs. W. T. Burch, 21 Madison Place, Washington, D. C.

Idaho
Mrs. Frederick Walker, c/o Traveling Library, Oxford Hotel, Boise

Illinois
Mrs. Bertram Sippy, 1004 Stevens Bldg., Chicago

Indiana
Miss Eleanor Barker, 611 Fletcher Savings & Trust Co., Indianapolis

Iowa
Mrs. A. N. Beim, The Shops, Des Moines

Kansas
Mrs. Dan Casement, 343 North 15th Street, Manhattan

Maine
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse, 42 Deering Street, Portland

Maryland
Mrs. Townsend Scott, 817 North Charles Street, Baltimore

Massachusetts
Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, 230 Buckminster Road, Brookline

Michigan
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore, 2967 West Grand Boulevard, Detroit

Minnesota
Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Davern Avenue, St. Paul

Missouri
Mrs. Edith Barriger, 5430 Cabanne Avenue, St. Louis

Montana
Mrs. C. S. Haire, 528 Hemlock Street, Helena

Nevada
Mrs. M. S. Bonnifield, Winnemucca

New Jersey
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, 709 Union Building, Clinton St. Newark

New Mexico
Mrs. Joshua Raynolds, 308 South High Street, Albuquerque

New York
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 13 East 41st Street, New York City

North Dakota
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil, 714 Eighth Street, Fargo

Ohio
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Vandalia

Oklahoma
Mrs. G. W. England, 200 West 6th Street, Oklahoma City

Oregon
Dr. Florence Manion, 517 Medical Building, Portland

Pennsylvania
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, 213 Hale Bldg., Philadelphia

South Carolina
Mrs. John Gibbs, 9 Pitt Street, Charleston

South Dakota
Mrs. A. R. Fellows, Sioux Falls

Tennessee
Mrs. L. Crozier French, 620 West Cumberland Ave., Knoxville

Texas
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, 909 West 18th Street, Austin

Utah
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, 1901 South 9th Street, East, Salt Lake City

Vermont
Mrs. J. Borden Estee, Montpelier

Virginia
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, 204 East Grace Street, Richmond

Washington
Mrs. Otis Floyd Lamson, 1237 Federal Ave., Seattle

Wisconsin
Miss Ada James, Richland Center

Wyoming
Dr. Frances M. Lane, Cody

Notes of the Week

Mr. Wilson Takes Another Step

HON. W. R. Crabtree, President of the Tennessee Senate:

"May I not express my earnest hope that the Senate of Tennessee will reconsider the vote by which it rejected the legislation extending the suffrage to women? Our party is so distinctly pledged to its passage that it seems to me the moral obligation is complete.

"WOODROW WILSON."

President Wilson marked the last day of his first administration with this telegram to the Tennessee Senate, which recently defeated the suffrage bill passed by the lower house in that state.

In pointing out a shirking of moral responsibility by the legislature in Tennessee, Mr. Wilson who abandoned the states' rights argument last July, reaches a new mile-stone on the suffrage road he is travelling toward the federal amendment, and draws attention more strongly than ever to his own shirking of the democratic principles he advocates upon every occasion.

The Maine Referendum

MAINE will submit a suffrage referendum to the voters in a special election on September 10th. The measure passed the House by a vote of 113 to 35, the Senate unanimously.

The question of equal suffrage has been up in nearly every session of the legislature since 1881 without success. Two years ago it failed in the House by eight votes.

The Mothers' Congress of Colorado

THE Mothers' Congress of Colorado is active in child welfare work in that state. Two of its recent steps are: the backing of a bill now pending in the legislature to establish a child welfare bureau; and undertaking the censorship of moving pictures. The Congress is cooperating through its local branches with the theatre owners of each district to get a voluntary oversight of films by the owners and the arrangement of special Friday and Saturday programs for children. This kind of censorship is offered by the Mothers' Congress to take the place of the much-urged official state censorship which is fought and evaded by theatre men. So far the plan has worked out well.

Mrs. Catt on Advisory Committee of National Defense

MRS. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, is the only woman to be appointed by President Wilson to the Advisory Committee of National Defense.

Since the break in relations with Germany the organization of which Mrs. Catt is president has pledged itself to cooperate with the government for defense in case of war. The appointment of Mrs. Catt to this committee is regarded as Mr. Wilson's recognition of this offer of service.

Women Munition Workers

ON February 16 a hurry call for one thousand more government munition makers led the War Department to open United States' arsenals to women workers. The employment agency of the department of labor is directed to procure the necessary number.

The Federal Amendment in Canada

THE Canadian National Equal Franchise Union has sent to the House of Commons at Ottawa a petition for a federal suffrage amendment. This petition reads in part:

"Whereas it is the one aim of patriotic legislators at the present crisis in our country's history to develop the best resources of our country, the most important of these being the human resources, and

"Whereas, just as in all the warring countries vast resources of woman-power lay dormant, until called into use by the war; so in like manner, by the exclusion of women from citizenship, both the women and the country are losing heavily—the women, because they are failing to reach full development, since education without participation is impossible; the country, because it is losing what women can best contribute, an understanding of the needs of Canada's million homes."

The question of the federal vote has been first in the minds of Canadian suffragists since the enfranchising of the women in the four great Western provinces. Now that Ontario women are to be voters as well, stronger pressure than ever can be brought to bear upon the Dominion Parliament. The Equal Franchise Union is also working to get the support of the provincial premiers and legislatures for the passage of a federal amendment.

A Woman Head of Aberdeen University

THE Chancellorship of Aberdeen University, vacant through the death of Lord Elgin, is likely to be offered to the Duchess of Fife, a despatch from Scotland reports.

A woman at the head of a great British university would be an unprecedented academic revolution. However there are now frequently more women than men students, so that a woman in this position is entirely fitting.

Suffrage in Yucatan

THE second convention of women in Yucatan, the peninsular state of Mexico, held recently, made suffrage for women one of its chief demands.

The feminist movement in Mexico is of rapid growth and has made great advances since the first Yucatan convention called in January, 1916, by the Revolutionist governor of the state. That convention was the first organized woman's meeting in any Spanish-speaking country. The resolutions passed then had to do largely with freeing women's education from church control and the establishment of vocational and art schools to open up fields of work to women. These resolutions were at once acted upon with government backing.

The sudden flowering of the women's movemen in Mexico has of course been greatly aided by the slow struggle of European and North American women to win education, work, and political life for themselves. It is to be hoped that women's enfranchisement in Yucatan may come as smoothly and swiftly as their first steps in the movement.

Suffrage Lobbying in France

A FAVORABLE report on woman suffrage has been brought in to the Commission on Universal Suffrage in the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Flandin, reporter on the question of suffrage. The Union Francaise Pour le Suffrage des Femmes has been assured by the president of this Commission that a deputation of suffrage societies will be heard on the question. The U. F. S. F. is preparing the way for a successful deputation by interviewing beforehand the forty members of the Commission. The lobbying is being done in accordance with an investigation of the tendencies and personalities of every one of the members, so that each one may be approached in the most efficient way. The deputation will go before the Commission to put the case for equal suffrage only when the situation is ripe for favorable action.

Higher Education for Japanese Women

A UNIVERSITY for women is to be opened in April in Kioto, Japan, by the Buddhist Ladies' Association in memory of the late Countess Kizuko Otani. The university will offer two departments, literary and domestic, with a course covering two years.

Conventions of Woman's Party and Congressional Union

Two Organizations Unite as National Woman's Party

AN event of national political importance occurred in Washington, D. C., March 2, 1917, when the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the Woman's Party, at a great joint convention of the two organizations held at the National Headquarters, became one organization—the National Woman's Party. This strategic move on the part of two important suffrage organizations, both working politically, was recommended by the two organizations through their respective executive boards and was adopted by the vote of the delegates to both conventions.

Another event of importance that marked the conventions was the unanimous decision by all the delegates that the suffrage organization should continue, as an organization, to work only for suffrage and that any work individual members wish to do for peace or war must be done through organizations for such purposes and not through the National Woman's Party.

THE opening sessions of the two organizations which brought about the significant political result involved in their union were dramatic in the extreme. The conventions were presided over by their respective chairmen, Miss Anne Martin and Miss Alice Paul. Miss Mabel Vernon served as secretary, Mrs. Helena Hill Weed as parliamentarian, and Mrs. George Odell as credentials chairman for both conventions.

MISS ALICE PAUL opened the convention of the Congressional Union by outlining the reasons for the amalgamation of the two political suffrage associations, in a resume, of the national suffrage situation from a political standpoint which was astute and unemotional. In part Miss Paul said:

"We feel that by combining the Congressional Union and the Woman's Party we shall bring about a unity in organization which will make impossible duplication, difference of opinion and divergence of method. By uniting we make, moreover, for unity of spirit in the whole suffrage movement, bringing the voters and non-voters together in a movement in which they should both be integral parts.

"The original purpose for which the Woman's Party, as an organization confined to women voters alone, was formed, has, we believe, been served. In the first three years of our work we endeavored to call the attention of political leaders and Congress to the fact that women were voting and that these voting women were interested in suffrage. But words alone did not have much effect. We found we had to visualize the existence of voting women out in the West and their support of the suffrage amendment. The Woman's Party was formed as one means of doing this.

"The Woman's Party did, I believe, have an effect on the political leaders. It was very clear, I think, at the conventions in Chicago and in St. Louis that the idea that women were voting and that those women were interested in the federal amendment was at last appreciated. This November's election completed our work in getting that fact into the minds of Congressmen and political leaders. There is no longer any need to draw a line around women voters and set them off by themselves in order to call attention to them. They now enter into the calculations of every political observer.

"If we amalgamate and make ourselves one great group of voters and non-voters all working for the federal amendment, the question arises: What name shall we be called by, The Congressional Union or the Woman's Party? Our Executive Committee felt that we ought to keep the name of the Woman's Party, because it stands for political power.

The objections brought against this are, I think, two. First, that non-voters should not, according to custom, be part of a political party; second, that if they are included, that party will not command as much respect as would a party composed solely of voters. There are non-voters in the Socialist, the Progressive and the Prohibition parties; there is no reason why, if we are interested in precedent and custom, they should not be in our party also. As to the second point: The Congressional Union has the reputation of being an active, determined and well-financed organization. When the political world realizes that this young Woman's Party has been strengthened by the influx of 25,000 workers of the Congressional Union ready to give their service and money it will consider that the Woman's Party stands for more power than if formed of the women of the western states only.

"All of us in the Congressional Union feel an affection for it. But that is no reason for continuing the organization. The Congressional Union has served a useful purpose, we believe. But now that we have created the Woman's Party we ought, it seems to me, to develop and make that the dominant suffrage factor in this country because that, through its name and associations, throws the emphasis more than does the Congressional Union on the political power of women."

Miss Anne Martin, chairman of the Woman's Party, pointed out that to have the Congressional Union and Woman's Party amalgamate would not lessen the number of women voters belonging to the Woman's Party by one member. "The Congressional Union," she said, " will increase the power of the Woman's Party by adding money and energy. It will concentrate the strength and energy and efficiency of the work in Congress."

Of the many members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage who have worked for the last few years to put the national suffrage issue on the political map, Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.; Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C.; Mrs. Nina E. Allender, D. C.; Mrs. John Rogers, N. Y.; Miss Fola La Folette, Wis.; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.; Miss Maud Younger, Cal.; Mrs. Annie Porritt, Conn.; Mrs. Alden Potter and Miss Sara Grant, Minnesota; Mrs. Helena Hill Weed and Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Conn.; Mrs. William Kent, Cal.; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, New York; Mrs. Ida Mae Waters of the District, all spoke in favor of the amalgamation. Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch of New York saw danger in the proposed union in that the political prestige of the united organization might be lessened.

Mrs. Agnes Morey, state chairman from Massachusetts, one of the speakers of the Suffrage Special, spoke movingly for eastern workers.

THE Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage then voted for amalgamation with the Woman's Party and a committee consisting of Mrs. W. D. Ascough, Conn.; Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.; and Miss Bowman, Wyoming, was appointed to propose the amalgamation to the Woman's Party convention. The amendment of Article VII in the constitution of the Union was also accepted by unanimous consent, changing the number on the executive board of the organization to sixteen, including twelve members and four officers, the chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer and secretary.

WITH Miss Anne Martin, national chairman of the Woman's Party, presiding, the Woman's Party met in convention at Headquarters in the afternoon and heard the proposal of amalgamation with the Congressional Union, the resulting organization to be known as the Woman's Party. Women of the voting states, including Mrs. William Kent of California, Miss Iris Calderhead of Kansas, Dr. Florence Sharpe-Manion of Oregon, Mrs. Frederick Thompson of California, Mrs. Harnsberger of Wyoming, and Mrs. Jenkins, of Nevada, spoke in support of the union of the two organizations.

The motion for amalgamation was unanimously adopted by the Woman's Party and the amended constitution of the Congressional Union was also adopted as the constitution of the National Woman's Party.

The action of the Woman's Party in accepting the Congressional Union's proposal of amalgamation was reported back to the Congressional Union convention. The Congressional Union delegates then formally adopted the constitution and proposal of amalgamation provisionally agreed upon at the earlier session and the two organizations became one.

AT the first meeting of the union organization, the National Woman's Party, held at Headquarters on Friday evening and presided over by Miss Martin, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, led the discussion on the future policy of the Woman's Party in view of the international situation.

Mrs. Hilles said:

"I feel very strongly that as an association this Party has been brought together for just one purpose, the national enfranchisement of

women. We are composed of pacifists, militarists, Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Republicans, Democrats, Socialists, Progressives, Populists and every other following. We must devote ourselves wholly to the one thing for which we have formed this organization. If we for a moment divert our Party from the purpose of its organization we not only weaken it but we may destroy it.

"It is inconceivable that an organization composed of Americans should be anything but loyal to their country. If we were an organization composed of aliens or pro-Germans or pro-anything than Americans, we would probably be under suspicion at present. But we are not, and I cannot conceive that an American organization should not be resentful of having to pledge itself to loyalty to its own country.

"Those of us who want to work for peace, or those of us who wish to work for war should do so through other channels than the National Woman's Party. As individuals they can work for these purposes, but the Woman's Party is to work, and should work and should not cease to work, for the enfranchisement of the women of this country.

"We must be considered an integral part of this country. War would not be made on the men of America. It would be made on the men and women of America. If that be so it becomes more than ever necessary at this moment that the women of this country should be given a full and free citizenship. Therefore I would say that I think it clear that the policy of the National Woman's Party should be to work, to continue to work, for the enfranchisement of women and that we should go on unceasingly until it shall be accomplished."

Mrs. Hilles was followed by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, who, in a rousing speech, appealed to the Woman's Party not to be diverted from suffrage, no matter what international difficulties might arise.

MRS. WILLIAM KENT, of California, led the discussion of the policy to be pursued at Washington. She placed emphasis on what has been accomplished by the lobby of the legislative committee in Congress, and dwelt also on the splendid effect the picket of the White House has had in the last few months.

"Picketing," she said, "has proved a dramatic presentation of the President's own words, 'Liberty is the fundamental demand of the human spirit.' I was proud to hold a banner with those words on it in the picket line. At the same time I felt a deep sadness that I had to stand there and present that plea. The picketing went on, although there were big questions of war and peace before the country. Let us in this get a sense of real values. Let us realize the strength and dignity and righteousness of our plea for justice. If we do not believe in it who is going to believe in it."

MRS. BERTRAM W. SIPPY, of Illinois, closed the evening with a discussion of the organization work in the suffrage and non-suffrage states and emphasized the necessity of making suffrage and nothing else the issue in this country.

THE following day two sessions were devoted to the reports of the chairmen of all the departments of the two organizations that had become one, the reports of district and state chairmen and the reports of national organizers, who gave graphic accounts of the year's campaign.

THE following officers were elected unanimously at the morning session: Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Miss Alice Paul, New Jersey; Vice-Chairman, Miss Anne Martin, Nevada; Secretary, Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Treasurer, Miss Gertrude Crocker, Illinois. The executive board elected were: Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. J. W. Brannan, New York; Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Illinois; Mrs. Robert Baker, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. William Kent and Miss Maud Younger, California; Miss Doris Stevens, Nebraska; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Delaware; Mrs. Donald Hooker, Maryland; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey; and Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pennsylvania.

The nominating committee appointed the previous evening by the former Executive Committee of the Woman's Party, consisted of Mrs. William Kent, California, chairman; Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.; Mrs. Agnes Morey, Mass.; Dr. Florence Manion, Ore.; Mrs. Thompson Burch, D. C.; and Mrs. Bertram Sippy, Ill. The election committee which had been appointed the previous evening by Miss Martin as chairman, consisted of Miss Eleanor Barker, Ind, chairman; Mrs. Crozier French, Tenn.; Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, N. Dak.; Mrs. Ella Morton Dean, Mont.; and Miss Florence Harsh, Ia.

Miss Anne Martin, the first chairman of the Woman's Party, who had been strongly urged to continue as chairman, refused to allow the nominating committee to bring her name before the convention as chairman for the next year though she consented to take the vice-chairmanship.

THE enthusiastic adoption, without a dissenting vote, of the resolutions presented by the resolutions committee was the final event of the business sessions of the convention. The resolutions committee, of which Mrs. Robert Baker, D. C., was chairman and composed of one member chosen by each state delegation, recommended resolutions pledging the organization to continued effort for the enfranchisement of women and for that alone, calling attention to the fact that the problems presented by the international situation made more imperative than ever the immediate enfranchisement of women. The resolutions also called upon the President and Congress for immediate action on suffrage.

Resolutions were also adopted expressing appreciation of the valued services of Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Joy Webster as vice chairman and treasurer of the Congressional Union.

ON Saturday evening, March 3, the business sessions over, a dinner was held at Rauscher's at which the future plans of the National Woman's Party were informally discussed. The great white room was most effectively hung with Woman's Party banners, while daffodils, violets and white sweet peas repeated the colors on the tables that seated three hundred guests. Mrs. William Kent, in charge of arrangements, presided, introducing Mrs. Marie Jenney Howe, the spirited and witty toastmistress. The other speakers were: Miss Lucy Burns; Mrs. Richard Wainwright, who talked about the picketing; Mr. John Milholland; Mr. K. C. Beaton, the well-known columnist: Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, who spoke on the winning of suffrage in North Dakota; Mrs. John Rogers and Mr. Gilson Gardner.

THROUGHOUT the four days of this remarkable convention, which had drawn together nearly a thousand women, representing thirty-five states, both the enfranchised and the unenfranchised, the District branch of the Congressional Union, under the chairmanship of Mrs. W. T. Burch, acted as hostess and managed smoothly the infinitesimal details that made for the social success of the convention. The opening reception tendered by the District branch to the visiting delegates and held in the drawing-rooms of the Little White House, on Thursday evening, was a brilliant event. Among the hostesses were Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. W. T. Burch, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Richard Wainwright, Mrs. George Odell, Mrs. John Jay White, Mrs. John Kerfoot Haywood, Mrs. Benton MacKaye, Mrs. S. B. M. Young.

FOLLOWING the Sunday demonstration at the White House a mass meeting was held in the National Theater, which was crowded in spite of the stormy night. Miss Lucy Burns presided. The speakers were Miss Maud Younger of California, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware, Mr. Allen McCurdy of New York, Miss Fola La Folette, the daughter of Senator La Folette, of New York, and Miss Mabel Vernon. Miss Vida Milholland sang with much power and sweetness a song written for the convention by Miss Hazel MacKaye to the music of The Marseillaise. The tremendous enthusiasm of the audience over the work of the Congressional Union, and the earnest faith of the members in the future plans for the next drive on Congress by the Woman's Party, were demonstrated after Miss Vernon's appeal for funds for the national enfranchisement of women. Within a few minutes nearly $51,000 was collected.

The mass meeting by a standing vote enthusiastically passed a resolution proposed by Mrs. William Kent, expressing appreciation of the work of Miss Martin as first chairman of the Woman's Party.

The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, 1915, by Senators Sutherland, Thomas and Thompson.
In the House, on December 6, 1915, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
Reported without recommendation by Sub-committee No. 1 to Judiciary Committee, February 15, 1916.
Reported back by Judiciary Committee to Sub-committee with orders to hold till December 14, 1916.
Judiciary Committee voted March 14, 1916 to reconsider on March 28 motion to postpone consideration till December 14.
Judiciary Committee voted on March 28 to postpone indefinitely (that is, until after election) all constitutional amendments.

Reported

In the Senate, January 8, 1916, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1, by a favorable vote.
In the House, December 14, 1916, the Raker Amendment, known as House Joint Resolution No. 1, without recommendation.

Present Status

On the Senate calendar awaiting action.
On the House calendar awaiting action.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

VOL. V, No. 59 SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1917

EDITORS
Miss Vivian Pierce Miss Pauline Clarke

ASSOCIATE EDITORS
Mrs. Mary Beard Mrs. Gilson Gardner Miss Pauline Jacobson
Miss Crystal Eastman Miss Fola La Folette Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel
Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3, 1879

The Delegation to the White House

THE first subject brought to the President's attention in his second term was that of full political freedom for women. Hardly had he returned to the White House after taking the oath of office when a throng of suffragists arrived at his door to present the demand of voting and non-voting women for the immediate enfranchisement of all women. The President sent word prior to the arrival of the delegation that he would not see it, as he had "nothing further to say" and refused even to receive the resolutions carried by the leaders of the delegation.

This unwillingness of the President to hear women who are working for their political liberty is a concrete presentation of what has been going on during the years and years that women have agitated for their freedom. There is indignation at the President's rebuff of the delegation. It is, however, the failure to support the suffrage amendment, and not the failure to receive the delegation that is the real wrong. The latter simply held up to the gaze of the world, as in a picture, the struggle as it goes on unseen and unrealized, day after day,—on the one side the persistent, earnest plea of spirited women demanding political liberty; on the other the contemptuous indifference of the government.

This event showed much better than words of ours could do, the real attitude of the White House toward our movement. What we have long needed was to have the lack of support by the President brought out into the open. Through the election campaign the Democrats constantly appealed for votes on the ground of the President's devotion to national woman suffrage. They circulated broadcast a leaflet in which he was alleged to have said that suffrage should be granted "to the women of the nation." Many women gave the President their vote in November because of this supposed support of the national enfranchisement of women. Our problem has been to make known to the voting women the opposition the amendment has received from the President and the Administration. We have told it through the West as far as we could reach the women and wherever we have told it they have rallied to the support of the amendment and pledged their opposition to the party that blocked it. But this week's happening at the White House has carried the tidings much more clearly and vividly than all our speeches and literature could do.

Undiscouraged we left the White House. We know, as Gladstone said long ago of another movement for political freedom that "time is on our side." Since the last deputation went to the President in January, over two and a quarter million women in North Dakota, Ohio and Indiana have been enfranchised. A total of over six million women can now vote for President. One-fourth of the total electoral vote and one-half of the vote necessary to elect the next President now comes from suffrage States.

With this increased political power back of the federal suffrage amendment, the time is here when it can no longer be opposed with impunity. If we can make it impossible for the government longer to evade the question we can force it to our side. If we refuse to be put aside, as we refused this week even when the President declined to see us, we can make evasion impossible. And if evasion becomes impossible support is the only alternative, for six million women's votes is too big an element to oppose.

The Picket on East Side of White House

Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, a Leader of the Delegation

President Asked to Open Second Term with Action on Suffrage

Refuses to See Delegation which Waits Two Hours in Rain

NEARLY one thousand women, bearing high the banners of their states or the purple, white and gold standards of the Woman's Party, in the face of bitter wind and driving rain, marched to the White House Sunday, March 4, just after the President had retaken his inaugural oath of office, to ask that he stand behind the demand for enfranchisement of the women of the nation. Not only were the leaders of this great delegation refused admittance at the White House, but their personal cards, with the resolutions to be presented, were refused transmission to the President. March 4, 1917, will undoubtedly long be remembered by suffragists of the nation as the day on which the author of *The New Freedom* refused to hear the demand of a great group of citizens for political liberty.

In spite of steady and drenching rain thousands of people early congregated about the White House, in Madison Place and in Connecticut Avenue to watch the formation of the most intrepid suffrage demonstration which the national capital has ever seen. Underneath, the pavements were flooded, projecting the long oscillating reflections of the many banners which the gray day and the steady rain threw into extraordinary brilliancy. Chance passers-by, thrilled by the gay sight, volunteered to march. From the windows of an exclusive club, hundreds of smug men looked from the fire-lit interior down on the lines of drenched women forming once more to draw the attention of the President on the eve of a new term to the fact that the women of these United States were still waiting for liberty.

THE leaders of the delegation, composed of voters and non-voters, were Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, Mrs. William Kent of California, Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible of North Dakota, Miss Mary Paterson of Ohio, Miss Eleanor Barker of Indiana, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles of Delaware. Behind them formed a long line of women who marched to the White House as a great picket—the culmination of the picketing of the past two months.

Miss Vida Milholland of New York, the younger sister of Inez Milholland, who gave her life for the national enfranchisement of women in the recent campaign, marched at the head of the brilliant lines, carrying on a golden banner the last words of her sister in her final appeal in Los Angeles: "Mr. President, how long must women wait for liberty?"—the question that the picket at the White House has been propounding to the chief executive for the last two months. With Miss Milholland marched Mrs. Eleanor Arrison of Philadelphia, carrying an American flag.

The great "demand banner" of the Congressional Union—"We demand an amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising women"—which has been a feature of every national suffrage demonstration for the past four years followed, in the hands of Mrs. Benton MacKaye of Washington, D. C., one of the pioneer workers of the Congressional Union, now

Picket Line Forming at Woman's Party Headquarters

become the National Woman's Party. Miss Beulah Amidon of North Dakota carried the suffrage banner of Inez Milholland which figured in the first suffrage procession in New York:

"Forward out of darkness,
Leave behind the night,
Forward out of error,
Forward into light!"

Behind fell in the great rank and file, women voicing the sentiment of all the states of the union, with the tri-colored standard of the Woman's Party following the brilliant state banners. With bands playing stirring airs the line of lifted banners swung out down Madison Place, cheered by the spectators, between smiling rows of policemen. Those women who had marched in the inaugural suffrage parade four years ago imagined themselves in a different city, so altered was the attitude of the umbrella-sheltered Washington crowds.

Extraordinary indeed were the precautions taken about the White House proper, where there were almost as many police officers as there were women marchers. The Washington force had been augmented by a Baltimore contigent and squads of plain-clothes men, who not only girdled the White House grounds without, but guarded the President's lawn within. Every gate was locked. The White House police seemed to be protecting those grounds against a concerted attack of fence-climbing women. The procession seemed oblivious of their unusual guard.

The Line on West Side of White House

THROUGH the steady rain, with banners lifted dauntlessly, the long procession of women circled the guarded grounds, until they formed a living cordon of purple, white and gold, coming to rest only when the leaders of the deputation, headed by Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, attempted to send the resolutions passed at the three-days' convention of the Woman's Party to the President. These resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas the problems involved in the present international situation, affecting the lives of millions of women in this country, make imperative the enfranchisement of women,

"Be it resolved that the National Woman's Party, organized for the sole purpose of securing political liberty for women, shall continue to work for this purpose until it is accomplished, being, unalterably convinced that in so doing the organization serves the highest interests of the country.

"And be it further resolved that to this end we urge upon the President and the Congress of the United States the immediate passage of the national suffrage amendment."

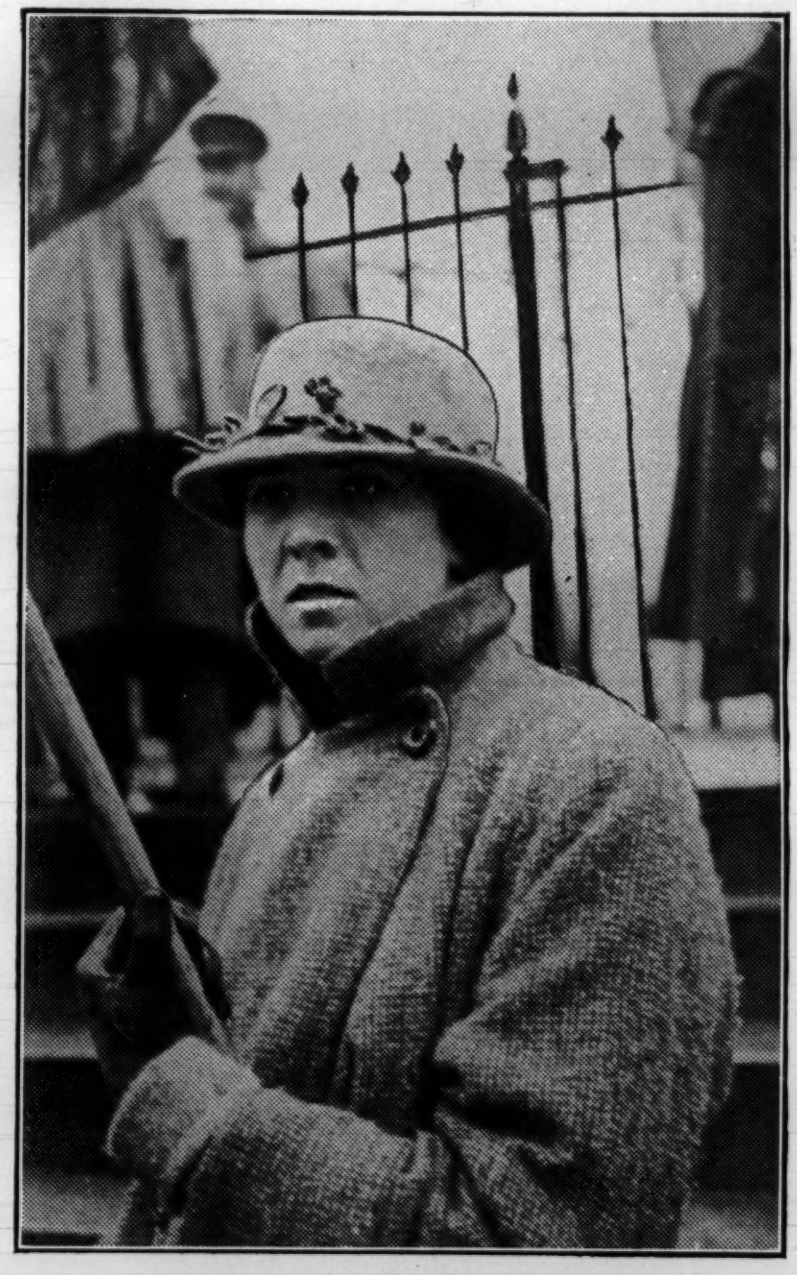
THERE was no one at the President's locked gates to receive the women who bore the resolutions, except the White House guards. At every gate the answer was the same—no word had been left to receive the resolutions of the women of the nation again demanding political liberty. One guard directed the women to the lower gate. When they protested at the singularity of receiving an official communication at this spot, the guard responded impressively, "Mrs. Wilson's clothes come in at that gate!"

A guard was finally dispatched with the cards of the leaders to the White House from the gate of the executive offices. This officer was reprimanded for leaving his post and sent back to his position, the delegation learning that the cards were still in his possession and would be delivered as the casual visiting cards of the curious are daily delivered, only at the end of the day. In the meantime the bannered cordon waited in the drenching rain while the leaders parleyed, to finally take up their march about the White House once more, while Mrs. Hilles wrote a letter to the White House detailing the personnel of the leaders of the great delegation of voting and non-voting women.

FOUR times the swinging banners encircled the White House, a distance of nearly four miles. The martial airs grew fainter as the band instruments became water-filled. But the dauntless marchers seemed to step to stirring airs that only themselves heard. Their banners growing momentarily heavier as they became more water-soaked, with gloves and clothing wet as pulp, they marched on with lifted heads, cheered by groups among the protected crowds that lined the streets and side-walks about the White House. There were young and old in the line—girls lifting their heads like crusaders, old women with the fire of protest against disfranchisement still alive in their hearts in spite of the half century fight of the women of this country for liberty.

There were almost no women who doubted as the procession set out in the rain that the President would listen to the plea of his constituents from many voting states. A few less hopeful were confident that he would send one of his secretaries to the rain-soaked group of leaders, at least to receive the convention resolutions. The President did neither. He refused to notice the delegation.

The President was in the White House nearly all afternoon, while the drenched procession of protestants circled without. Correspondents report that he did not glance from his windows at the brilliant banners. Late in the afternoon the official car, with the President and Mrs. Wilson within, rolled through the Pennsylvania Avenue gates, dividing the procession of banner-bearers. The President and Mrs. Wilson looked straight ahead as if the long purple, white and gold line were invisible.



Leaders of Delegation Waiting at Barred Gates
(Miss Mary Patterson of Ohio)

Mrs. Frederick W. Thompson of San Francisco, California, one of the leaders of the California delegation, and an admirer of the President, was one of those who were halted by the car at the gates. She was indignant at the attitude of President Wilson over a just protest. "So long as my strength lasts," she said, " I intend to travel up and down the state of California until the women of this nation are free, telling the women of my state that the President refused to see the representatives of that great deputation of voting women, while a crowd of grinning under-secretaries stood at the windows of the executive wing and laughed."

THE President had been aware for more than two weeks that the delegation of voting and non-voting women would present the Convention Resolutions at the White House March 4. Among the leaders of the delegation were representatives of the three states recently granted Presidential suffrage, including North Dakota which President Wilson a few weeks ago congratulated on its suffrage success. Mrs. Mary Darrow Weible, a member of the Executive Board of the Woman's Party in North Dakota, represented that state; Miss Eleanor Barker, state chairman of the Woman's Party, long identified with the suffrage movement in her state, represented Indiana; and Miss Mary Patterson, member of the Ohio branch of the Woman's Party represented Ohio. Miss Paterson had made the trip from Ohio especially to speak for her newly enfranchised state to the President. Other members of the delegation were Miss Anne Martin of Nevada, national vice-chairman of the Woman's Party; Mrs. William Kent of California, on the national executive board of the Woman's Party; Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, chairman of the New Jersey branch of the Woman's Party; and Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, chairman of the Delaware branch of the Woman's Party.

One of the pluckiest marchers was Mrs. Annie Norris Kendall of Wisconsin, seventy-two years old. Reverend Olympia Brown, one of the pioneer suffragists of the country was another well-known figure who took part.

The Line Setting Out for the White House

An Impression of the Demonstration

By GILSON GARDNER

(*Washington Correspondent of the Scripps Papers*)

DURING the eighteen years I have been a newspaper correspondent in Washington I have seen no more impressive sight than the spectacle of the pickets surrounding the White House on the afternoon of March fourth. The weather gave this affair its character. Had there been fifteen hundred women carrying banners on a fair day the sight would have been a pretty one. But to see a thousand women—young women, middle-aged women, and old women—and there were women in the line who had passed their three score years and ten—marching in a rain that almost froze as it fell; to see them standing and marching and holding their heavy banners, momentarily growing heavier,—holding them against a wind that was half a gale—hour after hour, until their gloves were wet, their clothes soaked through; to see them later with hands sticky with the varnish from the banner poles—bare hands, for the gloves had by this time been pulled off and the hands were blue with cold—to see these women keep their lines and go through their program fully, losing only those who fainted or fell from exhaustion, was a sight to impress even the dulled and jaded senses of one who has seen much.

One young woman from North Dakota I saw clinging to the iron pickets around the White House, her banner temporarily abandoned, fighting against what was to her a new feeling, faintness resulting from the pain in her hands. She was brought to the automobile in which I was riding before she actually fell to the ground; but after a short rest she was back in the line and finished with the others.

THE rain never ceased for an instant. The formation began fully an hour before the column started from Headquarters and the picketing itself lasted nearly two hours. A special committee carrying the resolutions of the Woman's Party Convention went to the west gates leading to the executive offices of the White House, but these gates, for the first time in two decades, were locked. The President seemed to think the women were going to steal his grass roots. Policemen were planted at intervals of fifty feet inside the iron fence and they were almost as numerous elsewhere as the pickets. By some absurd misarrangement there was not even a messenger or watchman to accept the written resolutions. The delegation parleyed with the policemen and waited in the rain. They waited for a long time—which was typical of the attitude of the Administration on the subject of the federal amendment for woman suffrage. Mr. Wilson, from the first, has kept the women waiting.

It is a poor business—both for the women and for Wilson.

John J. Donovan & Co.
Painters and Decorators
1210 N. 13th St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Help Yourself and Help the Cause
BY
Shopping With Our Advertisers

THE CAMBRIDGE
1828-30 Columbia Road
Washington, D. C.
REDUCING FLESH
A SPECIALTY
First-class accommodations for out-of-town patients. Phone Col. 1027
Under the direction of an expert DIETICIAN. TRAINED MASSEUSE in charge of baths, oil rubs, etc.

Financial Report

Treasurer: **Miss Gertrude L. Crocker**

Bank of Deposit: American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD $250,000 FUND FOR SECURING THE PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

List of Contributions from February 24 through March 3, 1917

Contributions made to National Headquarters:

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

Mrs. Robert Adamson..	25.00
Mrs. George T. Hendrie	25.00

Per National Finance Committee:

Mr. James Byrne.....	500.00
Miss Augusta A. Smith	10.00
Mrs. Alexander Kohut.	25.00
Mrs. Adeline T. Hollick	2.00
Dr. S. A. Knopp.....	5.00
Mrs. Winthrop Burr...	25.00
Dr. Mary E. Emery...	2.00
Mrs. L. R. Williams...	10.00
Mrs. F. R. Hazard....	5.00
Mrs. Sidney Borg.....	25.00
Mrs. William Floyd...	50.00
Miss Anna Constable...	25.00

Per National Advisory Council Gift Fund:

Mrs. S. B. M. Young..	30.00
Mrs. Marsden Perry...	100.00
Mrs. George Day.....	20.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock..	10.00
Mrs. Josephine Peabody Marks	5.00
Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann	25.00
Mrs. Howard Boyle....	25.00

Per Mrs. Abby Scott Baker:

Mrs. Charles Boughton Wood	500.00
Mrs. S. B. M. Young...	1.00

Per Miss Riegel's Convention Fund:

Miss Sheldon Jackson..	5.00
Mrs. E. H. Parkinson..	5.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock..	5.00
Mrs. Walter McDougall	5.00
Miss Alice L. Reynolds	1.00
Miss Elizabeth K. Knudsen	5.00
Miss Delia Jackson.....	5.00
Mrs. A. P. Clark.....	1.00
Miss Alice T. Jenkins..	1.00
Mrs. A. K. Wilie.....	1.00
Mrs. J. C. Kelton.....	1.00
Miss Susie M. Rohrback	1.00
Mrs. William Kent....	1.00
Miss Sarah Waters....	1.00
Misses Kendall	25.00
Mrs. Richard Wainwright	5.00
Miss Grace Henshaw ..	50.00
Mrs. William C. Bobbs.	5.00
Miss Mary A. Smith...	2.00
Mrs. E. H. Knight.....	2.00
Miss L. M. Garnett....	10.00
Miss Rose B. Mather...	5.00
Miss Estelle Wilkins..	2.00
Miss Helen Munroe....	5.00
Collection	1.65

Per the Pennsylvania Branch:

Mrs. Pope Yeatman....	500.00
Miss Mertie Watson...	1.50
Mrs. William M. Barnes	5.00
Miss Alice Brock.....	50.00
Miss Pauline W. Spencer	5.00
Dr. Marion Butt.....	5.00
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles	2.00
Dr. M. R. Kollock(collected)	2.00
Mrs. Henry Justice.....	10.00
Collection	28.31
Mrs. George Coleman....	1.00
Miss Alice L. Reynolds...	2.00
Mr. John Pries	5.00
Mrs. Edmond Kelly.....	4.00
Miss Mary A. Dohn.....	1.00
Mr. Frank O. Smith.....	5.00
Miss Louise Connolly....	5.00
Mrs. T. F. Sloan.....	5.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell....	5.00
Mrs. F. R. Ayer.....	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. William Hutton Blauvelt	50.00
Mrs. Claudia Geary.....	2.00
Mrs. Suzanne M. Swing..	.75
Miss Elizabeth M. Wilson	2.00
Mrs. Margaret Hauze.....	1.00
Mrs. Maximilian M. Goldberg	10.00
Mr. Shippen Lewis.....	50.00
Mrs. Frederick T. Ackermann	50.00
Mrs. Victor duPont, Sr...	10.00
Mrs. William Kent.....	250.00
Collection	1.20
Membership fees	86.75
Sale of Tickets.....	29.25
Total	2,795.41
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST.....	216,980.23

National Headquarters Recei t:

Total collected by National Headquarters through March 3rd, 1917.....	$219,775.64

Contributions Made to Michigan Headquarters:

Mrs. Emma Fax	20.00
Miss Clara Meddaugh....	5.00
Mrs. C. R. Wilson.....	25.00
Mrs. J. G. Armstrong....	5.00

Contributions Made to Minnesota Headquarters:

Miss Nettie Blasing.....	5.00
Mrs. O. A. Eliason.....	1.00
Mrs. Howard Bixby.....	1.00
Mrs. T. L. Blood.....	5.00
Mrs. W. R. Randenbush..	1.00
Mrs. Paul Benz.....	1.00
Mrs. Charles Stees.....	1.00
Mrs. George J. Rank.....	1.00
Mrs. G. O. House.....	1.00
Mrs. E. F. Leighton.....	1.00
Mrs. Gilbert Gutterson...	1.00
Mrs. W. A. Cameron.....	1.00
Mrs. N. M. Thygeson....	5.00
Mrs. M. E. Bacon.....	**1.00**
Mrs. E. R. Kneubuhl.....	1.00
Mrs. H. D. Harrison.....	5.00
Mrs. J. M. Greer.....	1.00
Mrs. Horace Newhart....	1.00
Mrs. Dana Durand.....	1.00
Mrs. Alice M. Gould.....	1.00
Mrs. Grace E. Jacobs....	1.00
Mrs. L. C. Bacon.....	1.00
Mrs. B. L. Goodkind.....	1.00
Mrs. A. R. Colvin.....	10.00
Mrs. A. B. Albertson.....	1.00
Mrs. Rob M. Seymour....	1.00
Mrs. Marian S. Coykendall	1.00
Mrs. A. H. Potter.....	10.00
Mrs. A. H. Bright.....	5.00
Rev. Mary G. Andrews...	5.00
Mrs. P. W. De Voist.....	15.00
Mlle. Anna Dreyfus.....	1.00
Miss Cornelia B. Lusk....	1.00
Miss Cora A. Smith.....	1.00
Mrs. J. A. Barton.....	1.00
Mrs. M. R. McGillister...	1.00
Total	147.00
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST....	26,498.35

Branch Receipts:

Total collected by the Branches through March 3rd, 1917.	26,645.35
Grand Total	$246,420.99

From a Friend

The Rayner Press
The Sign of Quality
PERSONAL SERVICE PRINTING
621 Plymouth Court
CHICAGO

PRINTING
PRINTING AND ENGRAVING
Estimates and Ideas Gladly Furnished
HARMON—PRINTING
5247 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Bell Phone, Woodland 642

Circulation of Suffragist

Circulation Manager, Miss Elizabeth Smith

Assistant Circulation Manager:
Miss Frances Pepper

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers for "The Suffragist"

(In this column we list the subscriptions sent in each week by our members. This is only a part of the total number of new subscriptions received.)

February 5 to February 17

Mrs. James Hand	1
Mrs. Mary A. Hunter	1
Miss Gladys Grimms Kolls	1
Miss Alice Carpenter	1
Dr. Margaret Long	3
Mrs. Adele P. Blauvelt	1
Miss Caroline Katzenstein	3
Miss Doris Stevens	5
New Jersey Branch, Congressional Union	5
Mrs. John W. Brannan	2
Miss Beulah Amidon	3
Miss Alice Paul	2
Mrs. Bertram Sippy	1
Mrs. A. R. Colvin	1
Miss Sarah C. Grant	1
Massachusetts Branch, Congressional Union	1
Miss Berta Crone	1
Total	33
Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST	4,566
Total through February 17, secured by members	4,599

WEST END TRUST COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000
Receives Deposits
Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent
Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks
Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages
Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.
Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

SOCIETY STATIONERY
E. MORRISON PAPER CO.
1009 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.
Mothproof bags and paper for protecting the winter clothing, carpets, rugs, curtains, etc.

E. MUSHINA
LADIES' TAILOR and GOWN-MAKER
1348 East Forty-seventh Street, Chicago
Telephone—Oakland 1949

HARRIS EINHORN & CO.
LADIES' TAILOR
Suits Made to Order
Individual Designs
1320 Stevens Building, Chicago

Exclusively for Women
Then why not stay at
Hotel Rutledge
Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
New York
Rooms from $1.00 daily
Room with full board from $12.00 to $18.00 per week. All outside rooms

Stone
1222 Walnut St.
"Style without Extravagance" Philadelphia

CHURCH ENVELOPES
Of Every Variety
JOSEPH BRENNIAN COMPANY
1632 Meadow St. Philadelphia, Pa.
Phone: Fkd. 81

Public Speaking — Principles of Common Law
Parliamentary Law — Practical Business Course
Paul Institute
2107 S Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL.B., President
Science, Literature, Music and Art

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
Brentano's
Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE
A. T. Lewis & Son Dry Goods Co.
Denver, Colo.
A Store where no transaction is complete until the customer is satisfied.

Open 8:45 A. M. Close 5:30 P. M.
"THE BUSY CORNER"
S. Kann Sons & Co.
8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.
Make KANN'S your Headquarters
The Only Department Store on the Nation's Main Thoroughfare, Pennsylvania Avenue, Half-way Between the Capitol and the White House.
Over 60 Stores under one roof, where best qualities, very extensive assortments and most reasonable prices combine to make an advantageous center.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Rate, 15 words 25 cents, 2 cents each additional word. Five insertions for the price of four.
All advertisements must be prepaid. To insure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday morning. Address, the Advertising Manager THE SUFFRAGIST, Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE

NEEDLEWORKERS!!—Stop worrying about scallops. Measuring of sizes unnecessary. Our Scallop Marker will enable you to mark scallops on any doily or centerpiece from 7 inches to 36 inches in size. Can be as easily used to mark scallops on baby goods and lingerie. Marker with complete instructions for 50c. A wonderful time-saving device. Money refunded if dissatisfied. The VON Studio, 6032 Washington ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED

LAUNDRY WORK BY HAND; especially for ladies and children. No machinery used. Sunlight Hand Laundry, 1439 Morris Rd. S. E., Washington, D. C.

VIOLINIST AND CELLIST to form trio or quartette to play chamber music in Washington. Box 23, "The Suffragist."

Established 1904
HARVEY A. STROUD
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
2103 NORTH ELEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Specialize on EYE COMFORT SYSTEM of Lighting in Old or New Installation. Anything else Electrical, I AM ON THE JOB. Just Write, Call or Telephone
DIAMOND 132

TELEPHONE MAIN 673
Lanman Engraving Co.
HALF TONES, ZINC ETCHINGS
PROCESS ENGRAVERS
POST BUILDING Washington, D. C.

Wash Skirts of Your Material
WILSON
1418 Stevens Building Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON SCHOOL of **CHIROPRACTIC**
Classes taught. Scientific Private Treatment given for all Chronic and Acute Diseases. Consultation and Examination Free.
J. SHELBY RILEY, D. C., Ph. C., Dean
ROSALIE M. SIMPSON, D. C., Secretary
Office Hours: 9—6 Phone Main 1999
1116 F St. N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.